when I last wrote, save that the breach between the

Mr. SCHOONMAXER (Dem., Ulster) defended the report of the Canal Committee, and favored enlargement.
The interests of the people and the canals he held to be
identical. The carnings of the canals have averaged for
the last seven years \$2,948,000, even with the profligate
expenditure for repairs and management. This will be
more than realized in the years to come. The enlargement can be made without interfering with the legitimate
canal debt, and without trenching upon the public purse.
In this way only can the demand for increased facilities
of carriage be met.

ORDERING Pen. Oppordaya) was constrained to

Mr. ANDREWS (Rep., Onondaga) was constrained to

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. EANK OF ENGLAND.

BY ATLANTA TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Sept. 5-Evening.-The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bul-Lon in its vaults has increased £500,000 since the last

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF ORANGEMEN.

Duella, Sept. 5 .- Criminal prosecutions have been remmenced in the Courts against several persons who are known to be bitter Orangemen, and who are charged with participating in the recent disorderly procession of Orangemen, and with being parties to the disturbances which occurred on those occasions.

DENMARK.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS NOT YET SOLD. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5-evening.-The report that the Government of Denmark has sold the Danish islands in the West Indies to the United States is of-

GERMANY.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS. Berlin, Sept. 5 .- Returns of the recent elections

from all parts of Prussia, and from the other States of the Confederation, show that the Liberal candidates for the North German Parliament have generally been successful, and the Liberal party will undoubtedly have a large and controlling majority during the coming session of the Parliament. TURF.

Baden, Sept. 5.-The International races continued at lifezheim yesterday. The attendance exceeded even that of the day before, as the contest was to take place for the grand prize offered by the Duke of Baden, and created great inferest among the throngs of visitors at Baden. Some of the best horses in Europe were entered for this trial. The race was very closely contested, and caused much excitement among the spectators. The French horse Ruy Blas was the winner, and his owner takes the Grand Prize of the Duke of Baden.

HANOVER.

REORGANIZATION.

Berlin, Sept. 5.-The conferences which have for some time been in progress here between the Prussian Government and the Hanoverian notables have resulted in the appointment of the Baron von Vincke, an eminent Prussian statesman, to preside over the Government of Hanover. His appointment, it is considered, will be peculiarly acceptable to the Han overians, as the Baron von Vincke, though a native of Prussia, has an estate in Ostenwalde, in Hanover, which he has made his habitual residence for many

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5-Noon.—The steamship Denmark, Capt. Thompson, from New-York on the 24th uitimo, has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 5-Noon.-Consols for money, 942; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 724; Illinois Central Railway shares, 773; Erie Railway shares, 453; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 223.

Afternoon.-Consols for money 94 13-16; United States Five-Twenty bonds firmer, but still quoted at 734; Illinois Central Railway shares, 772; Erie Railway shares 452; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 22%.

Evening.-Consols closed at 94 13-16 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds 731; Illinois Central Railway shares, 771; Erie Railway shares, 451; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 221.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5-Evening.-United States bonds closed at 772 for the issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5-Noon.-Cotton steady; estimated

sales to-day, 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10jd.; Middling Orleans, 10id. Wheat, 13/2 for California. Corn, 34/6. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/5. Peas, 41/6. Cheese, 49/6. Beef, 145/. Lard, 51/3. Pork, 7/. Bacon, 43/. Rosinon, 7/6; Medium, 12/. Tallow, 44/6. Potashes, 31/.

Spirits Turpentine, 29/. Petroleum-Spirits

fined, 1/5. Clover Seed, 41/.

Afternoon.-The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without change. In the Provision market Cheese has advanced to 50/, and Pork has declined to 70/, and Lard to 47/3. Bacon and Beef unchanged. No changes have occurred in the Produce market since the noon dispatch. Evening.-The Cotton market became dull toward the

close of the day, and Middling Uplands declined id. P B. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10dd. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs closed unchanged from the last quotations. Corn steady at 4/6 per quarter for New Mixed Western, and Wheat, 13/2 for California White. The Provision market still continues irregular, closing as follows: Beef, 145], and Pork, 70/ per bbl. ; Lard, 47/3 per cwt.; Bacon, 43/ for Cumber land Cut Middles; Cheese, 50/ for American; Rosin, 7.6 for Common, and 12/ for Medium; Tallow, 44/6; Ashes, 31/ for Pots. Spirits Turpentine, 22/; Petroleum, 91d. for Spirits, and 1/5 for Refined; Cloverseed, 41/.

LONDON, Sept. 5-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Lin-

Afternoon.-We have no change to report in our man ket since the noon report.

Evening-Iron at 53j for Scotch Pigs. Whale Oil £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £105/. Calcutta Lin-

ced. 68/6. Linseed Oil, £39. ANTWERP, Sept. 5-Noon.-Petroleum firm at 513 francs

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS-THE RELATIONS BE-TWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY—THE RADICALS RECOILING FROM COALITION.

Garibaldi continues to keep friends and foe

alike on the qui rice. A few days since several of the most important newspapers of the peninsula affirmed that, yielding at length to the entreaties of his own party, the General had consented to return to Caprera, in order, on the one hand, to deprive the French Emperor of all pretext for intervention, and on the other to leave his friends free to carry out such measures as might best conduce to the settlement of the much-vexed Roman question. La France, giving full credence to the affirmation, published its impertinent leader. Un Nouvel Aspromonte, in which Ratazzi is lauded to the skies for this his second victory over the "hero of the two worlds," and the last vote of the Chamber in which the Government is enjoined to compel all parties to observe the terms of the Convention of Sept. 15, is sent "to the archives to keep company with that other vote which proclaimed Rome the capital of Italy." And not only the adversaries, but many of the friends of the General, were taken in. and one, who I should have thought well informed, wrote to me from Florence only the day before yesterday: "Set your mind at rest; go to Switzerland as soon as you choose; G. returned to his hermitage as soon as his visit to the Colle di Ersa was over, and when the Mediterranean is between him and the Romans, they will cool down for a season at least." But on the same day I received a line from Garibaldi himself, dated S. Cecelia Sienna: "Come here within the next ten days and you will find me;" and a letter from Beppo Dalii, our popular Chief in Florence: "Do not be deluded into believing what many of our own people wish, and, therefore, choose to believe; our old man (nostro recehio) is determined not to leave the Continent unless the Romans themselves say we can't or we won't stay. The Romans are unanimous in entreating him to remain. "Come to us if you can—if you can't let us feel you near"—write the working members of the underground railway; and later: "We are progressing; the Papal police arrest right and left, but they strike in the dark; now that all parties are unanimous, there is loss fear of detection. The chelera, too, helps us wonderfeally. The holy confraternity have a wholesome dread of going to kingdom come." It is quite true that the Government detained a telegram in cipher, sent from Rome to Garibaldi, but they could not read it, and the report that the outburst was fixed for the 12th August was a gratuitous inventors of the newspapers. Matters stand, in reality, pretty much as wrote to me from Florence only the day before yes

when I last wrote, save that the breach between the leading members of the left is widening fast. Crispi, who is the only influential member of the parlimentary opposition now left in the capital, has the direction of the Riforma all to himself, and, for the last few days, the columns of the paper, which started with an ultra Radical programme, are full of nothing but the praises of Crispi and Ratazzi, Ratazzi and Crispi. The other signers of the programme. De Boni, Carcassi, caeroli, and Bertani, are naturally indignant, and, if private remonstrances fail, they will have to separate publicly from their ambitious colleague. I fancy they will bring him to reason, as he must understand that, while as the General of an undisciplined and even rebellious army, he would be a prize worth winning by the present Government; as the deposed chief of a compact legion he would be hardly worth accepting as a gift. Absence from the capital, mixing with the unparlimentary outsiders in public meetings and private reunions, and, more than all, the quiet, steadfast, half contemptaous attitude assumed by Garibaldi toward these whilom pioneers, is bringing them back to their old bearings, and I should not be surprised after all to see them first and foremost among the solite straccioni whose red shirts are already sewn by the stately matrons of the foremost among the solite struccioni whose red shirts are already sewn by the stately matrons of the Trastenece. This schism in the radical camp is well are already sewn by the stately matrons of the Trastenece. This schism in the radical camp is well known to Ratazzi, and renders his line of conduct still more uncertain that his own character must of necessity make it. "Nigra," says this morning's telegram, "is to return at once to Paris." Yesterday's version was that he would return, but after Ratazzi had been to fetch away Madame, the departure of M. Malaret is a triumph for the present Ministry, toward whom he has ever acted with insolence, and his absence from the diplomatic gallery in the Chamber of Deputies will be a satisfaction to most of its habitués. Rarely, if ever, have I seen a Frenchman so vulgarly impertinent in his conduct as this representative of la grande nation. Hand-and-glove with the Ricasolian faction, he would sit and ostentatiously appland any speech from their side of the house, but as soon as an orator of the left or left center arose, would yawn, shrug of the left or left center arose, would yawn, shrug his soldiers, laugh ironically, and, leaning over the his soldiers. laugh ironically, and, leaning over the bahistrade talk in half whispers to the members below. Once the Speaker of the Chamber was forced by the opposition to call him to account; once Garibaldi wrote him a letter, which be took care not to publish, and now his summons to Paris seems to all a victory for the present Premier. But, say the Liberals, these victories are mere child's play; we want to know how our Government is acting or intending to act with regard to the pending question between France and ourselves, with regard to the threatened intervention of 40,000 men with regard to the promised reenforcements of the Antibes legion. The Dumont episode is not the only one anent which explanations must be asked and given; we must be told why France has been allowed to violate the convention by sending a French legion into Rome, to whose officers a military career is guaranteed by the French Government, to whose soldiers the rights of French citizens are reserved, and on whom the punishment of desermilitary career is guaranteed by the French Government, to whose soldiers the rights of French citizens are reserved, and on whom the punishment of desertion inflicted, their time of service in said legion being computed as though passed in the actual ranks of the French army. We must be told whether, when the note in the Moniteur appeared our Government expressed its surprise that under any pretext the Minister of War should have intrusted any French general with any mission whatsoever; whether the protest against the existence of the legion has been made, and whether, in case of reinforcements being sent or any direct or indirect intervention attempted, the Italian Government is prepared to say, "Good, you have torn one-half of the Convention—we tear the other. We consented to forego our right to annex Rome to Italy by forcibly expelling the Pope as we expelled the Bourbon on the condition that you should withdraw your troops and abstain from all intervention, and this we did feeling sure that the Pope, left face to face with his own subjects, would be unable to hold his own for a single month, but you, in an underhand fashion, assist the Pope; every soldier in his legion feels that France is at his back; so good, and we assist the Romans

Pope; every soldier in his legion feels that France is at his back; so good, and we assist the Romans openly and undisquisedly." This is the reply which the entire Liberal party demand shall be given to France—France whom they have long distrusted, and since the Mexican tragedy ceased to fear. But Ratazzi dares not for his life to hold this language. It is affirmed by his personal supporters that he has asked that the name of the legion shall be changed, and that the grand concession is to be granted, but another legion recruited changed, and that the grand ooncession is to be granted, but another legion recruited in France will replace this already dismantled band, and with this 'satisfaction' the liberals are expected to be content; it then shows which way the wind blows, and a trifling incident, just brought under my notice, proves more than any declamation how timid is the present Ministry. Two Piedmontese—one a lawyer, the other a working man—started with Italian passports, and all their papers en rigle, for Rome, on private business of their own; neither of them had ever been Garibaldians, nor had they any political motives for their journey; they were arrested in the Province of Viterbo, cast into a filthy prison, kept seven days in dirt and starvation, then liberated, refused permission to go to Rome, and ignominionsly sent across the frontier. On hearing their case, Deputy Bertani laid it at once before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Campello, demanding that steps be taken to obtain redress. "What can we do," asked the Minister, "We are powerless, Why do you grant passports, if you "can't, or won't, cause them to be respected." "Those who use them must take their chance," was the only reply. that the grand concession is but another legion recruit will replace this already of

hance," was the only reply. One cannot wonder that the Radicals recoil farther One cannot wonder that the Radicals recoil farther and farther from "coalition," and, as things go, its a pity. Ratazzi, like many a better Italian, seems doomed to attain to the possibility of realizing his prondest hopes, and then, from sheer cowardice, to fail. He could govern Italy—the old consorteric are beaten on all sides: beaten in the Chamber of Deputies, beaten in the Senate, beaten in the provincial and communal elections at Naples, Palermo, Milan, and the minor towns—only in Florence have they (in last Sunday's municipal elections) obmo. Milan, and the inino towks the certain ob-have they (in last Sunday's municipal elections) ob-tained a faint triumph, and even there Emilio Cip-riani (ex-Vice-Director of the Sanitary in the Tyrol, and on that account excluded by the consorti from the Chamber of Deputies) stood at the head of the list. Again the Opposition were disposed to hold out the hand of fellowship; and last, not least, tazzi possesses the exclusive confidence of the King. Foes were faint and friends were strong, but he let the golden moment slip, allowed the iron to cool, and now, I doubt, could scarcely rally round him the men that would have given him a fair trial a fortnight ago. Hence things will go as Dio o il Diavolo guide them. If the Romans begin, and Garibaldi gets to them without let or hinderance, then the discordant parties may once fall in action, but as neither deputies nor ministers have any hold longer on Romans or on Garibaldi, if any obstacle should be interposed between them and their aim, 1867 may prove a more disastrous year than 1862, and all because we have not the right men in the right place. My letters will seem to you to partake of the pervading spirit of hesitation of which I complain, but a correspondent's duty is but to reflect the spirit of the hour. Uncertainty of uncertaintest,

the right place. My letters will seem to you to partake of the pervading spirit of hesitation of which I complain, but a correspondent's duty is but to reflect the spirit of the hour. Uncertainty of uncertaintest, say the expectant band; all is uncertainty. I told you in my last that Bertani was off to Paris; he can't get himself gone. Maeto, who is the Genoese of Genoa, the chief of the famous Marsala Carabineri, the Garibaldian, through all approval and disapproval, has been worked up to such a pitch that he went off on Wednesday to see for himself, and I expect that my own next letter, or at least the next but one, will be dated Sienna, which you will be pleased, to remember is on the road to Rome, although it is the fashion now to consider it the next stage to Caprera.

The cholera is raging round Rome, and no mistake. In Albano, as in Palermo, it is decidedly aristocratic. Ex-queens and regnant cardinals, marchionesses, duchesses, counts, all swept off between "noon and midnight," say the sensational dispatches, but prosaic correspondents affirm that the cholera was rife in Rome before the priestly saturnalia was held; that four doctors were imprisoned in S. Angelo for urging preventive measures, and that to the last nothing was done to stay the scourge. I fear ever increasings that nothing can be done, only one feels more comfortable when all has been tried. Here in Genoa we are slowly on the increase. To-day 21 cases are acknowledged. are slowly on the increase. To-day 21 cases are ac

are slowly on the increase. To-day 21 cases are acknowledged.

Falconieri's trial is drawing to a close; it is still hoped that he will be absolved from all charges save that of unavoidable irregularity in his accounts.

An awful murder and incest case now occupies the sensation-loving public. At noon a young man and young woman refresh themselves at a way side inn near Florence; later the young man repassed the inn alone, quietly reading a French novel; the corpse of his companion is found an hour after in an adjacent road, the head severed from the trunk and buried. After various starts on false tracks a captain of the Carbineers discovers that the murderer is a certain Giuseppe Martinato, that the victim is his wife, that the cause of the crime is his incestuous love for his sister, now enceinte. Murderer, sister, and the old hag of a mother are imprisoned. Capital punishment is abolished in Tuscany, and for the first time the Florentines themselves seem to regret its aboliton.

abolished in Tuscany, and for the first time the Florentines themselves seem to regret its abolition.

The Senate treated us to some glorious speeches on the Ecclesiastical bill, only the Tuscan clique (consorterie) perorating in favor of the church and churchmen, then passed it by 84 against 26. Yesterday it received the royal sanction. Ratazzi, who made a brave financial speech, repudiating all idea on the part of the Government of reducing the interest on Italian rentes, openly stating the necessity of fresh taxes and maintaining his faith firm in the sale in Italy of the land bonds, has set to work to test the truth of his hopes by giving orders for the immediate alienation of the landed estates, of the formation of the provincial commissions, and the preparations of the bills of sale.

One of the latest motives assigned to the Dumont escapade is the anxiety then felt on the part of the

escapade is the anxiety then felt on the part of the Emperor to frighten the Italians into the Austro-Prench alliance; if such be the true motive, intervention and means of intervention may now be expected to cease. All eyes are fixed on Salzburg—

there it is that peace or war will be decided on. Napoleon III. and Francis Gniseppe met last at Villafranca. The Debats, in its German correspondence, informs us that these arguments are to be discussed by the Emperors. First there are many things to be settled, anent the Mexican question—the claims of the old creditors of the Mexican Government, the rights or wrongs of the holders of the Maximilan loan. Secondly, the Eastern question, the Candian insurrection being considered but a prelude to a general revolution in the European provinces of Turkey. Russia no longer speaking of the dissolution but of the dismemberment of the Empire, England apparently offering no further opposition, it behooves France and Austria to look to their diggings—menaced as they are by Russia, on the Black Sea, in the Mediterranean, and Adriatic. Thence the clear understanding of the positions created for Austria and the Southern States by the peace of Prague. Evidently Austria hopes for some compensation for the loss of Venice and the defeat of Sadowa in some Turkish province; and Napoleon III., hoping that the compensation will cover the loss of Maximilian also, seems by no means disinclined to assent.

THE INDIAN WAR.

SIOUX AND BRULES SEEKING PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.-Omaha dispatches say that 180 of the Brule and Sloux Indians, under a chief named "Iron Shell," have left the hostile camps of "Red Cloud," and come to North Platte and placed themselves under the protection of the Government. Eight men were recently killed and scalped on the Big Sandy.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FORT PHIL. KEAR-

NEY-THE CROWS PRIENDLY. Washington, Sept. 5 .- Judge Kinney of the United States Special Indian Commission has just arrived in this city from Fort Phil. Kearney, having been absensix months in the discharge of the official duties. In February last six gentlemen were appointed by the Pres ident to confer with the Indians, and particularly instructed to ascertain all the facts connected with the Port Phil. Kearney massacre. At Fort Laramie the Commission divided, and Judge Kinney, with the fall authority of the Commission, proceeded by himself to Fort Phil. Kearney. He visited the massacre grounds, and found the soil still stained with blood, where 65 of the dead bodies were gathered up. Col. Fetterman and his party of 83 were led into an ambush by a few Indians, when, according to the testimony taken by Judge Kinney, they were surrounded by 2,000 Indians, and not one escaped. All the bodies were mutilated in a shocking manner. The heads of some were crushed between rocks, and pieces of the skull were picked up by Judge Kinney. The Judge has a complete record of the appearances of the hostile Indians since the post was established in June, 1866, and the number killed by the Indians, and stock stolen. Seven confirmed officers have been killed—Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Grammond, Lieut. Daniels, Lieut. Bingham, Lieut. Jenness, and Lieut. Sternbergh, and about 150 soldiers and citizens, near the post. They were in most instances killed by large bands of Indians attacking small fatigue parties of soldiers. The Indians are well armed with guns, and supplied with ammunition. About 6,000 warriors, composed of Sloux, Cheynnes, and Arrapahoes, are now concentrated north of Philip Kearney, and demand of him a condition of peace that the soldiers be withdrawn from the country, the post abandoned, and the roads to Virginia City be given up, as the country belongs to the Crow Indians, with whom we are at peace. The demand, if complied with, the Judge thinks, may suspend but will not settle the difficulty. He apprehends the next demand will be to suspend work upon the Facilie Railroad, which is being built through the same country without the consent of the Indians.

Toward the last of June, Judge Kinney held a council with 1,800 Crow Indians at Fort Phil. Kearney, who pledged their friendship, and pr ident to confer with the Indians, and particularly instructed to ascertain all the facts connected with the

treaty of peace, and that one more punish t administered by Major Powell would give

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 4.—The heavy rains chich have recently prevailed on the Peninsula, and in all this section of Virginia, beside being productive of great damage to the crops, have caused much sickness The fever which affects the residents, in some instances tribute the prevailing sickness to the enlargement of the National Cemetery near that village, and the removal of the bodies for reinterment.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN SICILY. Washinton, Sept. 5.—The Secretary of State has received the following from our Consul at Messina,

has received the following from our Consul at Messina, dated Aug. 15:

The Island of Sielly has been visited by the Asiatic cholera from the beginning of July to the present day. The provinces which suffered in the beginning were those of Gergenti and Calianisette, where the disease had partly abated. The province of Catania was attacked, and the city in particular, although over half of the population live in the neighboring villages and round Mount Etna. The mortality for several days increased to over 400 in the city. It is now reduced to about 25 and 30 a day. The entire number of deaths is estimated to be over 6,000. Next came Palerino; from a few cases per day the number attacked rose immediately to about 500, of which three-fourths were fatal. On the 13th and 14th of this month the mortality had decreased to about 175 per day. The provinces of Syracuse and Noto became infected a few days ago, but not to a very fearful extent. In Messina the cholera is not officially acknowledged, although we had some suspected cases every day since the 18th of July last. From the first moment the immigration of the wealthy classes for the country and for the continents unknown to the populace began, but it was not long before the immigration became general, and up to this moment from 30,000 to 35,000 persons have left the city, living mostly in tents on the seasing a new so full that there is no place for others—still the immigration continues. The city looks like a place closely invested and besieged by the enemy. The streets are empty, the shops and stores are closed, and at 8 p. m. not a soul is seen in the streets. Business has entirely ceased; no payments are made, and no notary can be found to protest for the non-payment of a bill. The Mayor of the city assured me this morning that we had no more than eight or ten suspected cases per day, and that one-third of the cases proved fatal. In his opinion, sustained by that of a physician sent from Florence, we have no cholera morbus for the suspected cases per day, and t

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.-A teler from New Orleans says Gen. Sheridan will lea ere to-night by railroad. He will probably arrive here late Saturday night, and will be met at the depot by the Committee Reception, and escorted to the Southern Hotel. The pub lie demonstration will not take place until Monday night, when there will be a grand torchlight procession embracing the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, civic secieties, and the citizens generally.

THE NEW CABLE FROM CAPE BRETON TO NEW FOUNDLAND.

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 4 .- Th new Cable manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, has just been suc cessfully laid between Placentia, Newfoundland, and this place, thus completing a new route from Nova Scotia to the Atlantic Cables, to work in connection with new lines now being constructed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Cable has been tested, and proves to one of the most perfect ever made.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4 .- At Norfolk, yesterday, 760 shares of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, being the interest of the State of Virginia, were sold at auction, averaging about \$13 per share. The entire cost of the canal was \$1,300,000, and its par value was for merly \$250 per share—the depreciation being caused prin cipally by the war. The National Government owns 800 shares, while only 334 shares are held by individual stockholders. The cost of repairs necessary to put the canal in thorough working order is estimated at \$600,000 to

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO TRADERS.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5 .- The members of the Cincinnati Trade Association, at the late fair held at that place, issued a call for a Convention of TobaccolManufac turers of the United States, to meet at Cleveland on the 17th of September. This call is signed by parties in the trade throughout the West. The arrangements for the place of meeting here have been perfected, and every-thing is in readiness for the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—The Tobacco Association of this city has elected six delegates to attend the National Tobacco Convention to be held in Cleveland on the 17th inst.

THE CONVENTION.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—THE DEBATE ON THE CANAL QUESTION—SPEECH OF MR. ANDREWS OF ONONDAGA AGAINST THE REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Sept. 5 .- Mr. Harris presented the majority report of the Committee on Cities. Mr. Murphy presented a numerity report on the same subject. Further reports on the same subject will be handed in next week by Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Francis. In Committee of the Whole upon the Finance and Canal reports, Mr. Erastus Brooks (Dem., Richmond) finished his argument against the proposed enlargement of the locks. Mr. Andrews (Rev. Opondaga) made a telling speech against the report of the Canal Committee. and also differed from so much of the article of the Finance Committee as recapitulated the State canal

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. ALBANY, Sept. 5 .- Two memorials were preented asking for the abolition of the Board of Regents.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Albany), from the Committee on Cities, reported the following article: SECTION 1. The chief executive power in cities shall be vested is a Mayor, who shall be elected by the electors of the city, and shall hold his office for three years. He shall take care that the laws and city ordinances are faithfully a compensation to be established by law, and which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for

Mr. AND Movement produced that there was any present of prospective need of the proposed enlargement. He opposed as the particular scheme projected for the enlargement of the canals. He was any present of the people with a proposed into that eight millions the people with a proposed into that eight millions would ample for the purpose of the following the people with a proposed in the people with the people of the canals and the committee were perfectly honest in their belief, but they had made a mistake in their estimate of the cost of this work. We are told that the cost of this work is not to exceed \$6,00,000. The cost of what if the cost of enlarging a tier of locks on one of the canals, as made by Mr. Taylor, the State Engineer, was placed at more than ten million dollars. And yet the Committee propose to enlarging a tier of locks on one of the canals, as made by Mr. Taylor, the State Engineer, was placed at more than ten million dollars. And yet the Committee propose to enlarge all these locks at a cost of four and a half millions. No one doubts his thorough acquaintance with the cost of enlarging the locks at \$65,000,000. Suppose the consulted by the Canal Committee have put he cost of enlarging the locks at \$65,000,000. Suppose the special proposed of enlarging the locks at \$65,000,000. Suppose the and assure them that in the year loss the cost of this projected work would not exceed \$6,000,000. Suppose the sum proposed, he could not to be consulted by the Canal Committee have put he work where it is at a total loss, or competition to the proposed of the could not to be entired to the contract of the proposed of the could not a contract the proposed of the could not a contract the proposed of the could not a contract the proposed of the propose

a compensation to be established by law, and which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected. He shall not receive during that period any other emolument from the city. He shall hold no other office, and shall be ineligible for the next three years after the expiration of his term.

SEC 2. Any Mayor may be removed by the Governor, but only after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in defense, and for causes to be assigned in the order of removal. In case the office of any Mayor shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, the power and duties of his office shall devolve upon the presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen until the vacancy shall be filled.

SEC 3. Except in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen. Their number, the mode of their election, and their term of service shall be prescribed by law. In New-York and Brooklyn the legislative power shall be vested in a Common Council, composed of a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant-Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of 12 members, to be chosen by the electors of the city at large. They shall be classified so that three Aldermen shall go out of office scach year; and, after the expiration of their several terms, under such classification, the term of office shall be four years. The Board of Assistant-Aldermen shall consist of one member from each ward, and shall be cletted annually.

SEC 4. The Common Council in New-York and Brooklyp, and the Board of Aldermen in other cities, shall possess such powers as may be conferred upon them by the Legislature, but they shall have no executive powers.

SEC 5. Every act, ordinance, resolution or proceeding which shall have passed the two Boards of the Common Council of New-York or Brooklyn, or the Board of Aldermen days, or at the next stated meeting of such Board thereafter. Such Board, after the expiration of ten days from the time of such return, m

shall choose their own President and Clerk, and such other officers as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 7. The Controller, or chief financial officer, and the receivers of taxes and assessments of New-York and Brooklyn, shall be chosen by the electors of the city. Their respective terms of office shall be three years. They shall appoint all subordinate officers in their respective departments. They may be removed in the same manner as a Mayor may be removed by the Governor. In case either of the said offices shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which the officer was elected, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor until the next city election. Except that when the vacancy shall be created by removal, it shall be filled by the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 8. Heads of Departments and officers charged with the administration of departments shall be ap-

SEC. 8. Heads of Departments and officers charged with the administration of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor. Subordinate officers of departments shall be appointed by the head or other officer in charge of such departments. All other executive officers shall be appointed by the Mayor. Any officer appointed by the Mayor may be removed by him at pleasure. All eity officers, whose offices may be hereafter created by law, shall be chosen by the electors of the City, or some district or division thereof, or appointed by the City authorities as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 9. Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, and all other justices of inferior Courts, not of record, shall be elected by the electors of the city or such district or division thereof as shall be prescribed by law. Their term of office shall be four years. Their number and classification of the city and the shall be four years. Their number and classification is a shall be prescribed by law. In case of a yearny co-

vision thereof as shall be prescribed by law. Their term of office shall be four years. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. In case of a vacany eccurring before the expiration of a full term, such vacancy may be filled by election, but only for the residue of the mexpired term. Any such liastice may be removed by such court as may be prescribed by law, but only after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in defense and for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

SEC 10. The State for the purpose of local government shall be divided into counties, fowns, cities and villages, as herefore, and no other local divisions or districts shall be made, nor shall any territory be annexed to a city except for the purpose of changing its boundaries. All existing laws inconsistant with the provisions of this section shall become inoperative from the adoption of this constitution.

section shall become imperative from
this Constitution.

Size, II. The Legislature at its first session after the
adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as
may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this
article. General laws shall also be passed for the organization of governments of cities, and no special act shall be
passed except in cases where in the judgment of the
Legislature the objects of such act cannot be attained

ander general laws.
SEC. 12. The Board of Supervisors of New-York is abolished and the duties of such Board shall be performed by the Mayor and Common Council as the Legislature may

sign and the duties of such Board shall be performed by the Mayor and Common Council as the Legislature may direct.

SEC 13. All City elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, and the official year shall begin on the first day of May.

SEC 14. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a systematic code the laws of the State relating to the government of cities, with such alterations and amendments thereto as to them shall seem practicable and expedient. They shall report their proceedings to the Legislature for its action thereon.

SEC 16. Every city shall determine the amount to be raised by tax thereon, for city purposes, including police and sanitary expenses, but no money shall be so raised for any purpose not previously authorized by law.

SEC 16. Nothing in this article contained shall effect the power of the Legislature on matters of quarantine, or relating to the port of New-York, or the interests of the State in the lands under water, and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers, or slips in any city.

Mr. MURPHY (Dem., Kings) submitted a minority report. He concurs with the majority in most of their recommendations, but dissents from those which confer upon the Mayors the sole power of appointing all the officers of cities, including the members of Boards of Administration, commonly called Commissioners, except the Controller and one or two other officers. He also dissents from these proposition to have municipal elections in the Spring, separately from the general elections in the Spring, separately from the mainers elections in the Enash he agreed with the majority report, but there were some things in it in which he did not fully concur; but he would not make a minority report, preferring to express his views when the subject should come up for consideration.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Albany) stated that Mr. Francis had

Session:
Allen, C. L., Decella, Greley, Robertson,
Baker, Decella, Hand, Roffe,
Besdle, Eddr., Lowrey, Sheislon,
Brooks, J., Evarts, Masten, Strong,
Brooks, J., Evarts, Masten, Strong,
Brown, E. A., Folger, Pand, Tucker,
Brown, W. C., Frank, Prindle, Wickham,
Absent, 24. Excused,
Mr. Ballard (Rep., Cortland) and Mr. Collahan (Dem.,
Kings) were incorrectly reported absent this week.
The minority reports of Messrs. Opdyke (Rep., N. Y.)
Francis (Rep., Rensselaer), from the Committee on Cities,
were not handed in this morning, for the reason that
Judge Harris, chairman of the Committee, had promised
these gentlemen to delay his report until Friday in order
to give them more time. They were much surprised
when, on their arrival an hour after the opening of the
session, they found the majority report already presented. Their reports will not be handed in until the first
of next week.

press his views when the subject should come up for consideration.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Albany) stated that Mr. Francis had notified him of his intention to make a minority report.

Mr. TAPPAN moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of holding a portion of the session of this Convention during the month of September in the City of New-York. Lost.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole upon the reports on Finance and the Canals, Mr. Smith (Rep., Fulton) in the chair.

Mr. VERPLANCK (Dem., Erie) moved to strike out from the first section, as reported by the Finance Committee, the following: "Advances to the Canal Debt Sinking Fund and other Canal purposes, by taxation since 1846, and simple interest at five per cent, \$18,007,289 68."

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., Richmond) said that while the canals afforded greater facilities for carrying the products of the forests and mines than the railroads, in other respects the railroads were in the advance. There was too much of a disposition on both sides of the House to depreciate one of these lines of traffic at the expense of the other. There is no such thing as monopoly in this country. There is rivalry, such as exists between the Central and the Eric. Lines of railroad travel exert a watchfulness over each other, and it is not wise to belittle them before the people by these cries of monopoly. He did not undervalue the canals. On the contrary, he desired to protect the one and preserve the other.

But the canal question in reference to the Western trade is one that is very serious. The people of the West trade is one that is very serious. The people of the Sext already complain of the toil that is laid upon their commerce, and say that they will find other and casier outlets to the coast. The work of enlargement will be stopped they say for the want of traffic sufficient to pay for it. By great railroad lines that are competing for trade with the canals, and that will in time (perhaps not in our day) supersede them in c

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

canals was necessary, he would gladly vote to tax the people to carry it out. It had not yet been so demonstrated, and did not believe it could be. He would vote for it, if necessary, because he knew that money spent for internal improvements would be repaid in increased revenue. Living on the seaboard, he felt willing to do everything that was necessary for the internal and foreign commerce of the State. With the canals improved by a moderate expenditure of money—and by that he meant an expenditure of not more than \$3,00,000—calarging the locks beyond Monteznna, or doubling them if they saw fit, the canals would be put into a fit condition to accomplish all that was necessary. He would have all the canal debt, put into one debt, to be paid for as fails due. Then he would have the canal revenue, after all debts are paid, applied to such improvements as he had suggested, and to keep the canals in good repair. Such a plan would meet all that was required by the commerce of the State.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER (Dem., Ulster) defended the report of the Canal Committee, and favored enlargement. GEN. SICKLES AND THE COURTS. THE ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF THE CIVIL LAW BY GEN. SICKLES IN NORTH CAROLINA-HIF KEPORT TO GEN. GRANT.

HDQRS. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions dated the 24th instant, to report the facts and considerations bearing upon the question which has arisen in North Carolina between the civil and military anthority; my report embraces, in accordance with your desire, the interpretation given by me to paragraph II. of General Orders No. 10; also, references to the Acts of Congress, from which is derived the authority exercised in the promulgation of the military orders in question; and a statement of some of the reasons justi fying them. And if this communication shall appear to be more voluminous and elaborate than the occasion seems to require, my excuse will be found, I trust, in the most exact review of all that has been done.

The refusal of the Marshal for the District of North Carolina to give any information about the process of the. United States Courts in his hands, has prevented final action is the matter for the want of reliable official data. layed, no doubt is entertained as to the substantial accuracy of the information derived from other sources, and herewith communicated, in relation to the process the Marshal demands shall be executed.

Early in the present month a communication was received from the Marshal for the District of North Carolina, dated July 30, 1867, informing me that Col. Frank, commanding the military post of Wilmington, had ferbidterm of the United States Circuit Court. The communication, although exceptionable in tone and matter, was referred to the post commander for report. Col. Frank, himself, about the same time, reported that he had temporarily suspended the proceedings of the Deputy Marshal, assigning as the reason for his action, that the en-forcement of the execution was believed to be in violation of paragraph II General Order No. 10. This action of Col. Frank's was approved; and he was directed to report all the facts of the case, when further instructions would be sent to him.

On the 17th inst., Col. Frank having reported that the

be sent to him.

On the 17th inst., Col. Frank having reported that the Marshal was preceding to enforce his process, the following communication on the subject was on the same day addressed to the Headquarters of the Army:

Hoges, Second Mistrakt Distract, Hoges, Second Mistrakt Distract, Hoges, Second Mistrakt Distract, Charles Following, Washington, D. 7.

The commanding officer at Wilmington reports to me this merning that the United States Marshal for North Carolina is instructed by the Attorney-General to enforce immediately all executions of the United States Courts, and to report the names of persons off-ring obstructions, with a view to proceed against them under the criminal laws of the United States Anstructions. I caused the commanding officer to be informed that on the receipt of the report he has been ordered to make in relation to the pending cases, he will receive further instructions. These threats of the Attorney-General repeated by the Marshall are be enforced in violation of ensiting military orders.

These threats of the Attorney-General repeated by the Marshall are forward in which I respectfully invite attention. I will recease that the question now raised in this matter is not new. Land July, the United States Court in South Carolina observed me to surregard four cilic on a marshall the question now raised in this matter is not new. Land July, the United States Court in South Carolina observed me to surregard four cilic on a marshall of the Attorney of General in the Attorney of the Court of the garaness at Anticeson Court House. I refused, and the Court ordered the Marshall or arrest me. The case having been reported to the Attorney had all persons attempting either. The President afterward commanded the sentence of these men to imprisonment for life, when they were sent to Fot Delaware, and there discharged by a Judge of the United States Court.

If the United States Courts in the Rebei States be allowed to central the military authorities, the execution of the Reconstruction acts will

begin by declaring these acts of Congress road.

On the same day the following reply was received from the General-in-Chief:

Was Department, Wassington, Ang. 17, 1867.

Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Commonding, dc.
Your dispatch of this date received. Follow the course of action indicated by you as right, and regard my dispatch of the 13th as entirely withdraws.

The instructions contained in the foregoing telegram have been observed. No communication from the President off this subject has been received by me.

Herewith inclosed I transmit copies of the several reports and communications on this subject from the Post Commander at Wilmington, the last of which, bearing date the 23th inst., was received on the 22th; also, a copy of the letter addressed to me by Mr. Goodloe, the Marshal of North Carolina. These papers having been referred to Col. Dennis, the Judge-Advocate of the District, for his examination and remarks, I respectfully invite attention to his carefully considered and able discussion of the law and judicial precedents bearing on the case, and which is also inclosed.

My own views upon some, at least, of the various aspects of the subject will be found in the communication already forwarded and in the following observations:

The occasion for the promulgation of General Orders No. 10, of April 11, 1857, is briefly set forth in the order itself, as follows:

"The general destitution prevailing among the population of this distinction demand ettraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed has year; many families have been deprived of shelier; many man nore need food and clothing; needful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very searce: the laboring population in numerous localities are threst end with starvation, unless supplied with food by the Government of the creditors to enforce, upon an impoverished people, the immediate collection of all claims.

breakages cannot ready occur. But the contain is the case with the Erie; and it is extremely doubtful whether steam could be used with safety. Now the question comes practically to this point; Can anything be done to lessen the time of transportation between Buffalo and New-York! If this economy of time can be secured, the future of the canals is certain. But the report of the Canal Committee gives no promise of such an increase of speed as will secure the gaining of time. He did not believe they were required to make expenditures in advance of public necessity, in order to control the carrying trade of the West. They rested upon their physical positition in the very track of Western commerce. They were not to be frightened by the specters of radiroads at the south and to the north of them. He had simply given his conscientions convictions. The result of his examination, and of the discussions in the Convention, had been to lead him to convictions directly opposed to those of the Canal Committee. He was also opposed to the report of the Finance Committee. They propose to pay all canal indebtedness, even to the debt of \$15,000,000 advanced, with interest at 5 per cent. Now, if it takes it years to pay \$15,000,000, how long will it take to pay the \$11,000,000 of interest before a cent can be expended upon the canals? This would be the policy of paralysis if put in the constitutional law of the State. Will they petrify in the fundamental law their own limited ideas of policy? He would not indorse any such step patrs, and then perinif the Legislature to order the entargement if they should deem it wise and demanded by the exigencies of the case. Or he was willing to have it submitted to the people for a vote in 1812. What policy he should absolutely prefer he had not fully concluded, but he had spoken his views conscientiously and honestly. Mr. CONGER (Dem., Rockland) made an elaborate demonstration of the impracticability of using steam vessels going at the rate of three miles an hour, and opposed the report of th

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Convention

took its usual recess to 7 p. m.

The following delegates were absent from the morning

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock. The consideration of the reports of the Committees on Finances and Canals was resumed in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. CONGER concluded his remarks in defense of the finance report, and in opposition to the pian for incurring additional debt.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Dutchess) was willing to favor measures for the enlargement of canals when the necessities of commerce shall require it; but he did not think evidence had been produced to show that that necessity existed at present. He opposed the canal report because it tends to prolong the payment of the public debt, and violates the public faith in so doing.

Progress was reported, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-merrow morning.

LOSS OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

KEY WEST, Sept. 5 .- The steamer George

Cromwell, from New-Orleans for New-York with cotton,

&c., was,lost off Indian Key on the 3d inst. She broke her

shaft in her stern bearings, leaving her stern open, and

EVENING SESSION.

session: Allen, C. L.,

of next week.

ters leaves the local authorities without adequate means of refler, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shows be rection of all callings, on on without restricts to searcife the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be headed. Moved by these considerations, with the respect of want and suffering must be headed. Moved by these considerations, with the requirements of the Government of the trapertice States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the trapertice States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the trapertice States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

"The Commanding, Goneral carractly defore and confidently relieves with the respect to the confidence of the confidence o

causing her to sink. Her passengers, 33 in all, were saved Carolina.

The complaint now made is, that I havel forbidden the execution of the process of the court of the United states in North Carolina; and have thus set myself above the naw of the land. If it had been fairly said that I enter The George Cromwell had 270 bales of cotton, which were saved dry; the other portion of her cargo was damaged. Her master hopes to save the vessel by the aid of a steam